

Contributions to the Knowledge of the Fauna of the Canary-islands,

edited by

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(Renkum).

VI.

Description of a new genus and species belonging to the Carabidae,

by Dr. D. L. UYTENBOOGAART.

In the introduction to his "Coleoptera Atlantidum" Wollaston supposes that a proper investigation of the laurel-forest of *El Doramas* in Gran Canaria, would bring to light many new species of beetles. Following this indication I visited the poor remains of this once majestic forest¹⁾ in October 1927, entering the woods from the small cluster of farms called *Los Tilos*.

Our party of three worked hard, principally by sifting leaves and loose bark from the laurels and by turning stones. The result surpassed our expectation. Two new species of Staphylinidae (described by Dr. MAX BERNHAUER in T. v. E. 71. 4.), a new *Tarphius* (description to be published later on) and a new genus and species belonging to the Carabidae were detected. The identification of the latter proved to be a very difficult business, as it united characteristics of many different genera. I am much obliged to Dr. FRITZ VAN EMDEN, custos of the Entomological department of the Museum at Dresden for his help. It is due to *his* investigation that the right place in the system of this most remarkable genus can be secured.

¹⁾ described by Viera y Clavijo in the latter part of the 16th century and only partially destroyed when visited by WEBB and BERTHELOT in 1825 (BROWN "Guide to Madeira, Canary islands and Azores").

Pseudomyas nov. gen.

Genus prima facie speciem parvam generis *Myas* DEJ. simulans.

Corpus mediocre, oblongo-quadratum, depressum, prothorace quadrato postice lato, elythris connatis, alis obsoletis.

Instrumenta cibaria ut in genere *Platyderus* STEPH. Antennae filiformes, graciles, capite prothoraceque multo longiores, ab apice articuli tertii pubescentes, illo articulo art. primo nec brevior; tempora dense et tenuiter pubescentia; prothoracis anguli antici margine interiore cum nonnullis setis subtilibus;

prosterni prolongatio marginata;

pedes graciles, tibiis intermediis in utroque sexu curvatis, tarsis anticis in maribus articulis primo, secundo et tertio dilatatis oblique interceptis; tarsis in summo raripilis, ungiculis simplicibus;

tarsorum intermediorum et posticorum articuli primus et secundus striis inferioribus externe obsoletis, superioribus nullis;

elythra, praeter setas ordinarias, pilis brevissimis densissime quasi pulverulente vestita.

The new genus *Pseudomyas* belongs to the tribus *Platynini* (Anchomenini) subtribus *Sphodrina* (sensu Geo Horn, Tschitscherine and Sloane) because the interior plica of the elythra is missing and the prolongation of the prosternum, perpendicularly descending to the mesosternum, is strongly compressed (carinaeformis). The simple claws, the pubescent upperside of the tarsi and the simple tooth of the mentum place *Pseudomyas* between *Platyderus* and *Calathus* subgenus *Bedelius*.

Dr. v. EMDEN pointed out that Jeannel in his Monography of the subtribus *Sphodrina* (Bull. Soc. Ent. de France 1914, p. 235) has overlooked the fact that also the genus *Calathus* contains one species (subgenus *Bedelius*) with a simple tooth of the mentum.

The first controversy in Jeannel's dichotomic table is therefore to be altered and completed as follows:

1. Tooth of the mentum and claws simple. Prolongation of the prosternum margined. Wings obsolete or wanting. Wingcovers united. The enlarged tarsal joints of the males obliquely truncated 2^a
 Tooth of the mentum bifurcated, or the claws serrated or denticulated. 2
- 2^a. Upperside of the tarsi bare, temples bare. Innermargin of the anterior edges of the prothorax without bristles. Antennae pubescent from the 4th joint, 3rd joint shorter than the first. First and second joint of the middle- and hindfeet with a double stria on the outside. Wingcovers besides the normal bristles without pubescence . . .
 . . . *Platyderus* STEPH.
- Upperside of the tarsi sparsely pubescent. Temples densely beset with fine bristles. Antennae pubescent from the end of the 3rd joint, this joint not being shorter than the first. On the first and second joints of the middle- and hindfeet the lower stria on the outside is obsolete, the upper- one is wanting. Wingcovers beside the normal bristles with an extremely dense and short pulverous pubescence *Pseudomyas* UYTENB.
2.

The new genus is also allied to *Licinopsis* BED. and *Calathidius* PUTZ. From the last it differs by the simple claws and the pubescent temples, from the first by the missing punctuation on the alternate interstices of the wingcovers, from both by the more extensive pubescence of the temples (wanting entirely in *Calathidius*), the less densely pubescent tarsi, the simple tooth of the mentum, the pubescence of the inner margin of the anterior prothorax-edges and by the entirely different habitus.



Pseudom. doramasensis UYTENB.
 ♂ vergr. 4 X. Photo Entomologisch Laboratorium Wageningen.

doramasensis nova species.

Ps. piceus, nitidus, late depressus, elythris tenuiter vix conspicue striatis, minutissime alutaceis, punctis discalibus nullis, stria 8^a punctis umbilicatis setiferis regulariter vestita, in feminis a margine elythrorum remota, in maribus intervallo minore, hoc intervallo in utroque sexu crassiore alutaceo. Caput rectangulus, temporibus elongatis parallelis, clypeo cum duabus, fronte in utroque latere inter et post oculos cum duabus punctis umbilicatis setiferis, oculis magnis planissimis. Prothoracis basi lato, elythrorum basin vix angustiore, angulis posticis plus minus rectis cum puncto umbilicato setifero, lateribus usque ad $\frac{2}{3}$ parallelis ad angulos anteriores proferentes coartatis, in medio stria longitudinale, ad apicem et ad basin obsoleta, impressa. Antennis, palpis pedibusque rufopiceis.

Long. 11 à 12 mM. 2 ♂, 2 ♀ Oct. 1927.

Habitat insulam Gran Canaria in sylvam *El Doramas* nominatam.

This species is at first sight remarkable by its broad and flat outline and shining surface. This shine is the more astonishing as microscopic investigation reveals not only an alutaceus sculpture but also a very fine pubescence on the elythra. The head is distinguished by the well developed elongated temples and the great but very flat eyes.

The prothorax is broad, at the base nearly as wide as the base of the elythra with right hindangles slightly rounded off and parallel sides for $\frac{2}{3}$ of their length, from there considerably narrowed to the protruding anterior angles. At $\frac{1}{3}$ from the apex there is an umbilicated setiferous point on each side, like in the posterior angles.

Base of the elythra right with the shoulders nearly rectangular, the sides slightly widened from the shoulders, then rounded off and conspicuously narrowed in the last third part, sharply margined along the entire length of the flattened last interstice, separately rounded at the apex, the flat disk abruptly descending towards the apex. The obsolete abbreviated stria on each side of the scutellum with an umbilicated point at the base.

Palps, antennae and legs slender and fine, somewhat lighter coloured than the rest of the surface, which is dark piceous, the margin of the elythra also somewhat reddish. The metasternum descends sideways abruptly to the first sternite, causing the impression as if the underside is hollowed out at the sides.

Types in my collection. Cotype ♀ in the Museum at Dresden.

VII.

Description of a new species of *Troglops* Er. (*Cephalogonia* Woll.) (Col. *Cantharidae*),

by Dr. D. L. UYTENBOOGAART (Renkum).

Troglops euphorbiae nov. sp. niger, nitidissimus; fronte, clypeo, prothoraceque cerasino-rufis, vertice nigro alutaceo asprepunctato;

in sexu masculino excavatione frontis postice simpliciter sinuata, dente spiculiforme (i. e. in forma spiculi hastae) et duabus lineis carinaeformibus obliquis instructa; antennarum articulo quarto quasi calceoforme, articulis quarto, quinto et sexto latioribus, oblique compressis; articulis primo, secundo, tertio et quarto ad basin et ad partem inferiorem rufo-flavis;

in sexu feminino antennis simplicibus, articulo primo omnis rufo-flavo, secundo, tertio et quarto ad basin et ad partem inferiorem rufo-flavis. Long. 3 m.M. 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Habitat insulam Gran Canaria, Baranco de Silva ad *Euphorbiam canariensem*. X. 1927.

The above species is closely related to *Tr. mephistopheles* ESC. and to *satanas* ESC. (Bull. de la R. S. Esp. de Hist. Nat. 1921) by the sexual difference in the antennae. These three species form so to say with *cerasina* WOLL. links in a continuous chain in this respect. In the last species there is no appreciable difference between the antennae of both sexes, in ♂ *satanas* ESC. there is a slight tendency of enlargement and flattening of the fourth and fifth joint, in ♂ *mephi-*